

1618 - 1648

the 30 YRS WAR lasted from 1618 to 1648, and was really a series of wars. It began with a quarrel between the Protestant and Roman Catholic princes of Germany over who should become the next Holy Roman Emperor. The Roman Catholic Ferdinand VI, King of Bohemia, was elected in 1617, but was deposed as king by supporters of the Protestant Frederick, Elector Palatine, 2 yrs later. Ferdinand soon crushed Frederick but Christian IV, the Protestant King of DENMARK, intervened in 1625. By 1629, he too was

defeated & withdrew from the war. Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden with financial backing from the Roman Catholic leader of France, CARDINAL RICHELIEU, intervened in 1630, but was killed 2 yrs later after winning several victories. The Swedes carried on the fight with money from Richelieu who feared the growing power of Ferdinand. The political scene grew ever more confused, with Denmark and Sweden, both Protestant, locked in combat, and France fighting on the same side as Protestant Netherlands.

W/Win Germany was ended by the Peace of WESTPHALIA, which gave France part of Alsace and Lorraine. Germany was devastated, with cities ruined and millions dead.

1618-1648

1912 Dates J-BK

### Thirty Years War

German Protestants (+ allies) England, Holland, Denmark  
Sweden and France defeat German Imperial  
allies, Spain, Italy, Bohemia, and Saxony  
Cause: Ferdinand because of his Anti-Catholic record  
was deposed from king of Bohemia and Frederick II  
was elected. The cause of religion aroused political  
sympathy in many countries, then almost every  
nation of Europe was involved on one side or other.  
Battles won by Catholics; White Hill, Wimpfen, Höchstädt

Stadtlohn; Dessau; Luther am Berenberge; Magdeburg.

Nordlingen; Freiburg; Philippsburg

Battles won by Protestants: STRALSUND; Leipzig; LUETZEN  
JANKOWITZ; DURLINGEN; PRAGUE

This religious, civil, and foreign war, the most destructive in modern history, was ended by the Peace of Westphalia (1648) by which Alsace went to France. Switzerland was separated from the empire, the Palatinate was divided.

Catholic leaders: Ferdinand; Maximilian; Tilly; Spenker  
Wallenstein; Turenne

Protestant leaders: Frederick; Mansfeld; Gustavus Adolphus;  
Owenstein; Valette; Bernhard; Torstenson; Lude  
Meric

No 18

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Pedro Páez, a Jesuit was  
the first European to glimpse  
Tis Isid Falls of the Blue Nile  
(Ethiopia)

1618

Tobacco taken to England from Virginia was an expensive luxury. The Earl of Bedford (a heavy smoker) paid 25 6d a pound for it in the latter part of 17th Cen. Pipes were relatively cheap. (In 1695 a gross cost £ 1 4s). To protect American planters, growing tobacco in England was prohibited and troops were used to destroy crops.

1618

## Thirty Years War Begins

the Defenestration of Prague sparks off a European conflict. On May 1618, Protestant members of the Bohemian diet, or assembly, threw two royal officers and a secretary from a window of Prague Castle and declared Ferdinand II deposed. None of the victims was killed, but the incident, known as the Defenestration of Prague, incited a general revolt in Bohemia against Austria. The revolt spread and soon brought all European powers into a general

war, fought mostly on German soil. The war  
raged Protestant princes of Germany & their  
chiefly Protestant allies (Holland, England, Denmark,  
Sweden & Catholic France against Catholic Spain and  
the Habsburg Holy Roman Empire. Initial success  
in Bohemia (imperial success) and the Palatinate  
capped by victory at Stadtlohn (1623) brought  
Denmark into the field in 1625

1618

Fighting in the Netherlands continued at intervals until the truce of 1609 and was resumed at the onset of the Thirty Years War in 1618.

The United Provinces (as the Netherlands were then called) finally won independence at the end of the war by the Treaty of Münster, signed in 1648.